

Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

AGENDA

September 21, 2006

Public Hearing and Consideration of Landmark Designation Applications – Houston Heights
National Register of Historic Places listed sites as follows: (*click the address to go that section of the packet*)

- a. 1443 Allston
- b. 721 Arlington
- c. 939 Arlington
- d. 1541 Ashland
- e. 844 Columbia
- f. 1651 Columbia
- g. 1150 Cortlandt
- h. 1401 Cortlandt
- i. 1517 Cortlandt
- j. 510 Harvard
- k. 532 Harvard
- l. 1046 Harvard
- m. 1122 Harvard
- n. 1602 Harvard
- o. 639 Heights Blvd
- p. 828 Heights Blvd
- q. 1011 Heights Blvd
- r. 1102 Heights Blvd
- s. 1448 Heights Blvd
- t. 2201 Lawrence
- u. 835 Rutland
- v. 1236 Rutland
- w. 1237 Rutland
- x. 1537 Tulane
- y. 112 W. 4th St
- z. 122 E. 5th St
- aa. 217 E. 5th St
- bb. 402 E. 9th St
- cc. 219 W. 11th St
- dd. 402 E. 11th St
- ee. 221 E. 12th St
- ff. 301, 303 E. 15th St
- gg. 315 W. 17th St
- hh. 323 W. 17th St
- ii. 718 W. 17th St

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 1443 Allston

OWNER: Linda Mangham

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1443 Allston - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.a

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L130

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 2, Block 154, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 1443 Allston was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story frame house was built after 1900 in an eclectic Dutch/Colonial Revival style. Its unusual style is more elaborate and imaginative than most in the area, especially among those built later in the development of the Houston Heights. The house features a combination gambrel roof, with two windows with six-over-six lights in the front gable end, which is covered with fish-scale shingles. There is a horseshoe-shaped arch and king post at the peak of the pediment. A three-sided bay on the front main floor has a window in each face. There is also an inset porch with simple, rounded columns, and a single front door with a transom. The ground floor windows have one-over-one lights, and there is an exterior stone chimney.

The plans for the home at 1443 Allston were designed by Jacob H. Daverman, a Dutch born architect who practiced in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He and his son as J. H. Daverman and Son, architects, were one of the most prolific architects in the nation. They published house plans and distributed them via popular catalogues throughout the country. This house plan, and others like it, was published in the *Ladies Home Journal* and touted as one of "the most popular" plans selected and built nationwide. J. H. Daverman was a competitor who followed the approach of George Franklin Barber, a Knoxville, Tennessee architect, who originally revolutionized the publishing of house plans and distributing them through catalogues nationally. Barber actually gave individuals the ability to have a house designed by an architect without the cost of hiring one (in most cases and in many parts of the country, there were no architects to hire even if desired). In fact Barber did not just sell his house plans "as is" but encouraged his clients to make suggestions, for their particular lot or needs, which he would incorporate into the plans they chose. All materials, including intricate millwork, could be ordered from the company and shipped via railroad. All m also In fact, the Omaha and South Texas Land Company used Barber's plans initially from 1892-1896 to build 17 houses in Houston Heights, of which only a few survive today, including 1102 Heights Boulevard (pending City of Houston Landmark; N. R.; RTHL) and 1802 Harvard Street (City of Houston Landmark; N.R. and RTHL).

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of

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Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated later as a city in 1896 and, at that time, was the earliest and largest, totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained “small town” with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had instructed the planning staff previously that if any landmark had been designated either by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S **NA**

S - satisfies D - does not satisfy NA - not applicable

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | (1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation; |
|--|---|

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- ☐ ☒ (2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;
- ☐ ☒ (3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;
- ☒ ☐ (4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;
- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommends to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 1443 Allston.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 1443 ALLSTON STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 1443 Allston.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: James L. Jensen House

OWNER: Sonja Earthman

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 721 Arlington - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.b

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L131

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 8, Block 258, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-and-a-half-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The James L. Jensen House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 17, 1990. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The James L. Jensen House, built in 1914, is a good example of a one-story working man's cottage with Queen Anne style influences that dotted the Houston Heights after the turn-of-the-century. Jensen, a carpenter by trade, contributed to the growth of Houston Heights. He was responsible not only for the construction of this residence, but also built another eight houses from 1915 to 1939. Jensen often purchased discarded railroad cars and used the parts to improve his rental property.

The one-and-a-half-story house has an L-shaped floor plan with a one-story, three bay front porch supported by Tuscan style columns. The primary entrance is a single door with a transom centered in the front façade. Two windows are grouped to the left of the door and in the front face of the bay. The first floor features wood one-over-one windows. The house has a hipped-roof with lateral gable and gabled dormer on the south elevation. The gable end of the projecting front bay has a pent roof and is detailed with overlapping shingles. The windows in the gable end and dormer are flat-arched, Palladian-style windows with fixed lights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated later as a city in 1896 and, at that time, was the earliest and largest, totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the

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Heights Branch Library and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate said designation, and included a list of benefits for said designation. On August 24, 2006 the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, whose application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had instructed the planning staff previously that if any landmark had been designated either by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION...:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA		S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;			

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- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the James L. Jensen House at 721 Arlington Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
JAMES L JENSEN HOUSE
721 ARLINGTON STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accept the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommend to City Council the Landmark designation of the James L Jensen House at 721 Arlington Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: J. H. Clare House
OWNER: Catherine Harrison
APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission
LOCATION: 939 Arlington Street - Houston Heights MRA
HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.c
P.C.MEETING DATE:
HPO FILE NO.: 06L134
DATE ACCEPTED: N/A
HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 3 and Tract 4A, Block 228, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The J. H. Clare House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 15, 1988. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This house is an excellent example of a transitional Queen Anne-style cottage built by craftsmen of the early 20th century in Houston Heights and is remarkably intact. J. H. Clare built the house on Lot 3 in 1904 for \$1250. In 1906, Mr. Clare and his wife, Mary, purchased Lot 4, selling the south half of Lot 4 to E. H. Chapman later in the same year. Mr. Clare sold the house to Englebert J. Schmitz in 1907, who lived there for a number of years.

The house rests on brick piers facing east, and has a hipped roof with a gable front at the northeast corner. The front gable end is clad with alternating patterns of decorative-cut shingles, surrounding a narrow single window. There is a pent roof at the bottom of the gable. The three-bay front facade has two-over-two windows in the first and third bays with a single wooden door with a large, upper multi-paned window and transom in the middle bay. A standing seam tin shed roof covers the two-bay projecting front porch, which is supported by three tapered box columns mounted on brick piers and connected by a wooden balustrade with square balusters. The concrete step entry is flanked by brick stoops.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the

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Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		

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- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the J. H. Clare House at 939 Arlington Street.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
J. H. CLARE HOUSE
939 ARLINGTON STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the J. H. Clare House at 939 Arlington Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Wilkins House

OWNER: Robert Penick

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1541 Ashland Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.d

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L135

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 3 and Tract 4A, Block 146, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Wilkins House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The house was constructed circa 1894, and is one of the oldest existing residences in Houston Heights. It was built by Silas D. Wilkins, a carpenter for the Omaha and South Texas Land Co, on one of the first lots sold in the new town. In 1897, Wilkins became the second postmaster for the Heights. His wife was active in the ladies' clubs of the neighborhood. The house is a square two-story frame structure with a hipped roof and attached double gallery. The top part of the double gallery has square wooden posts with a solid flat balustrade and a single door into the house. The ground floor porch has four heavy brick piers, and features two single doors with transoms. The house has an interior brick chimney and windows with one-over-one lights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had

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Planning and Development Department

previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Wilkins House at 1541 Ashland Street.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
WILKINS HOUSE
1541 ASHLAND STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Wilkins House at 1541 Ashland Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 844 Columbia

OWNER: Colin and Isabel Howard

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 844 Columbia Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.e

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L136

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 24, Block 251, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 844 Columbia was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The house was constructed in 1906 in the vernacular Eastlake style. It is a one-story rectangular cottage with a five-bay front and simple gabled roof, and a small rear addition. The attached porch is supported by turned posts and decorated with flat-cut scroll brackets, and squared fretwork and balusters. The house features a single center door with a transom and windows with two-over-two lights. The house is an unusual type for the Heights, and is in a style more common in rural southeast Texas. It is relatively simple, easily and inexpensively built – prime considerations for much of the working class population of the early Heights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained “small town” with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the

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designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA		S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 844 Columbia Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 844 COLUMBIA STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 844 Columbia Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Wisnoski House

OWNER: Shelley H. Baker

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1651 Columbia Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.f

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L137

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 1, Block 114, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame cottage.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Wisnoski House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This one-story frame cottage was constructed circa 1900 and shows Queen Anne influences in its design. It features a combination roof with a projecting gable on the front bay, a shingled gable end, and a porch. The house is of a type common to the early development of the Heights, both in form and detail, and was the home of Frank Wisnoski, who was the first operator of the local Heights streetcar company that connected the neighborhood with Houston. The streetcar was the primary means of transportation for early residents of the area, and was a major factor in drawing people to the new suburb.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the

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designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA		S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Wisnoski House at 1651 Columbia Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
WISNOSKI HOUSE
1651 COLUMBIA STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Wisnoski House at 1651 Columbia Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Ghent W. Rogers House

OWNER: Joy Stapp

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1150 Cortlandt Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.g

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L138

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tract 24A, Block 198, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Ghent W. Rogers House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 17, 1990. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The Ghent W. Rogers House, built circa 1926, is an excellent example of a Colonial Revival-inspired Arts and Crafts bungalow. Architect Charles F. Fleming designed the house, and its distinctive offset gabled porch roof sets it apart from the others. The one-story house has a hipped roof with three intersecting clipped gables. The house has an attached one-bay gabled porch supported by two Doric-style columns with an elliptical arch formed in the gable end. Opening onto the porch is the single-door primary entrance, which is enhanced by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight placed over the entry. A recessed secondary entrance, covered by an arched canopy, is centered between the two clipped gables on the north side elevation. The elliptical arch motif found in the porch and fanlight is continued throughout the interior. Several of the openings leading into and out of the dining room "hub" are elliptical arches. The house has two brick chimneys, an exterior chimney on the north side, and an interior chimney extending through the central roof area, and wood one-over-one windows.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Ghent W. Rogers House at 1150 Cortlandt Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
GHENT W. ROGERS HOUSE
1150 CORTLANDT STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Ghent W. Rogers House at 1150 Cortlandt Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Borgstrom House
OWNER: Robert and Sherry Davis
APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission
LOCATION: 1401 Cortlandt Street - Houston Heights MRA
HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.h
P.C. MEETING DATE:
HPO FILE NO.: 06L139
DATE ACCEPTED: N/A
HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 11 and 12, Block 158, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Borgstrom House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This one-story cottage was constructed in 1902 in the Queen Anne style with some Eastlake detailing. It was built by Gustaf M. Borgstrom, a tailor by profession, for his family, and is an excellent example of early cottages built in the Heights. The house has an L-shaped floor plan, and a hipped roof with a projecting gable end bay covered with fish-scale and square shingles. The attached porch has turned posts, friezes, and balustrades with rectangular members. There are shutters on all windows and the foundation is brick piers.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to

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determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;
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- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

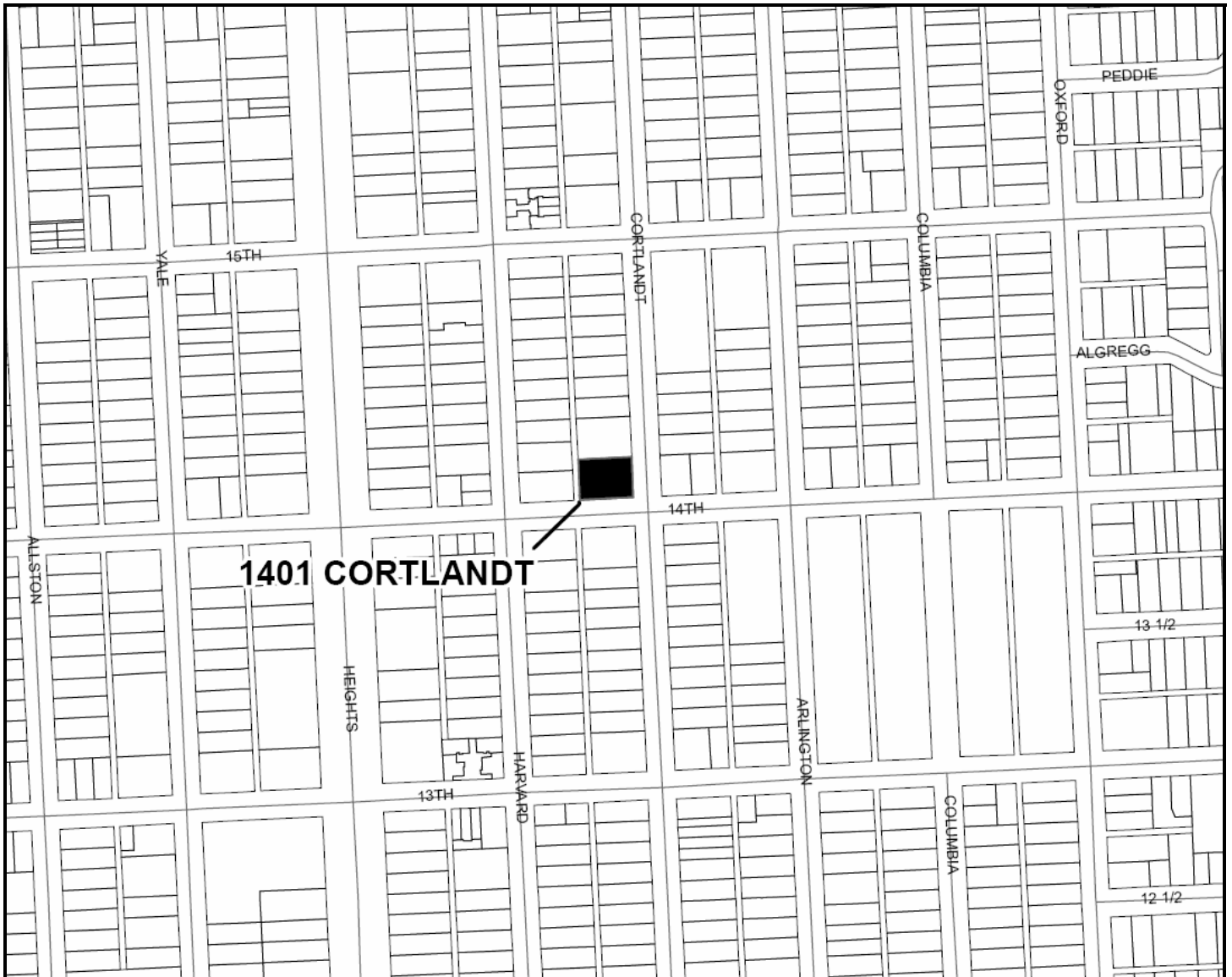
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Borgstrom House at 1401 Cortlandt Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
BORGSTROM HOUSE
1401 CORTLANDT STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Borgstrom House at 1401 Cortlandt Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 1517 Cortlandt

OWNER: Michael and Clara Batterson

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1517 Cortlandt Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.i

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L140

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 7 & 8 & Tract 9A, Block 139, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 1517 Cortlandt was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This house was constructed in 1905 in the Queen Anne style. It was common in the Heights for craftsmen to build homes for their own use or to use as rentals. This house was built by Hugh Slover, who had a carpenter's shop with his brother and lived in the 1200 block of Cortlandt. The house has a pitched roof with a projecting gable end bay with fish-scale shingles. Two single doors open onto the attached porch, which is supported by turned columns. The house's long, narrow windows have two-over-two lights, and the window on the bay has leaded glass. This is a good example of a basic, early cottage in Houston Heights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA		S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 1517 Cortlandt Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
1517 CORTLANDT STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 1517 Cortlandt Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Eaton House

OWNER: Larry Gardner and Sara Bailey

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 510 Harvard Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.j

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L141

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 15, Block 289, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame, raised cottage.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Eaton House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The Eaton house was constructed in 1910 and features Colonial Revival styling. The structure is a one-story, frame, raised cottage with a hipped roof. The shingled central gable has a stained glass window. The attached porch is supported by Doric columns and has square balusters. The single front door contains art glass, sidelights, and a transom. Additional features are windows with one-over-one lights, a lattice under the house, an interior brick chimney, and a bay window on the side of the house. The original owner, Dr. W. H. Eaton, was a local dentist best known in the Heights for operation of the Heights Natatorium, a popular gathering place.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had

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previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;		

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Eaton House at 510 Harvard Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
EATON HOUSE
510 HARVARD STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Eaton House at 510 Harvard Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 532 Harvard

OWNER: Richard Hinds

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 532 Harvard Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.k

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L142

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 20, Block 289, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 532 Harvard Street was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story house was built circa 1905 and features Colonial Revival influences in its styling. The hipped roof has a lateral gable and a projecting gable end bay on the front façade. The gable end is shingled, with a small window with two-over-two lights. The attached porch is supported by turned posts and has square balusters. The single-door entrance with transom has full-length one-over-one windows to its left and a small diamond-shaped window to its right. The upper windows of the house have two-over-two lights. The house was built by Hart Oil and Well Company for one of its employees. It is typical of the larger homes built in the Heights as Houston grew with the oil industry and white-collar workers and professionals moved into the suburbs.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained “small town” with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA		S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;			

- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 532 Harvard Street.

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
532 HARVARD STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 532 Harvard Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Mulcahy House

OWNER: Robert Stallcup Jr. and Nick Cimino Jr.

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1046 Harvard Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.1

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L144

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 24 and Tract 23, Block 218, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one and one-half story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Mulcahy House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The house was built circa 1910 in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The house is a T-shaped frame house of one-and-a-half stories. It has a gambrel roof with a projecting gambrel bay with three windows on the front façade. There is an inset porch with square, paneled posts, flat balusters, and a single front door with transom. To one side of the front door is a three-faceted bay window, with one window with thirty-over-one lights in each face. The house also has an interior brick chimney. This house is one of the few gambrel houses in the Heights and is significant because of its unusual style. The original owner of the house was a teller at the South Texas Commercial National Bank.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had

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previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Mulcahy House at 1046 Harvard Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
MULCAHY HOUSE
1046 HARVARD STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Mulcahy House at 1046 Harvard Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Marshall W. Kennedy House
OWNER: Margaret Dewhirst
APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission
LOCATION: 1122 Harvard Street - Houston Heights MRA
HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.m
P.C. MEETING DATE:
HPO FILE NO.: 06L145
DATE ACCEPTED: N/A
HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 18 and Tract 17, Block 199, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Marshall W. Kennedy House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 15, 1988. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The Kennedy House is an excellent example of the fairly simple Queen Anne houses with Eastlake influences that were built around the turn of the century for the more prosperous middle-class residents of the Heights. Marshall W. Kennedy, a builder and carpenter, built the house as his residence in 1901, and the Kennedy family lived in the house until 1960. Mr. Kennedy was the manager of one of the Heights' most prominent sites in its early days, the Houston Heights Hotel, which ceased existence as a hotel in 1899. The house underwent a sympathetic restoration of its original porches in 1983, utilizing early photos. An incompatible attached garage that was a later addition has recently been removed.

The house is a two-story structure supported by brick piers. It has a hipped roof with cross gables, and the gables on the north and west elevations each feature a single rectangular window surrounded by decorative, saw-cut shingles. An attached front porch and upper gallery are supported by turned posts, and have squared fretwork and balusters. Both the first and second floors feature a single door with beveled glass opening onto the porch and gallery. Additional features of the house include an internal chimney, grouped windows on the first and second floors, wood-sash double-hung windows with one-over-one lights, and a projecting box window on the first floor on the front elevation.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow

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style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		

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- ☒ ☐ (4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;
- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

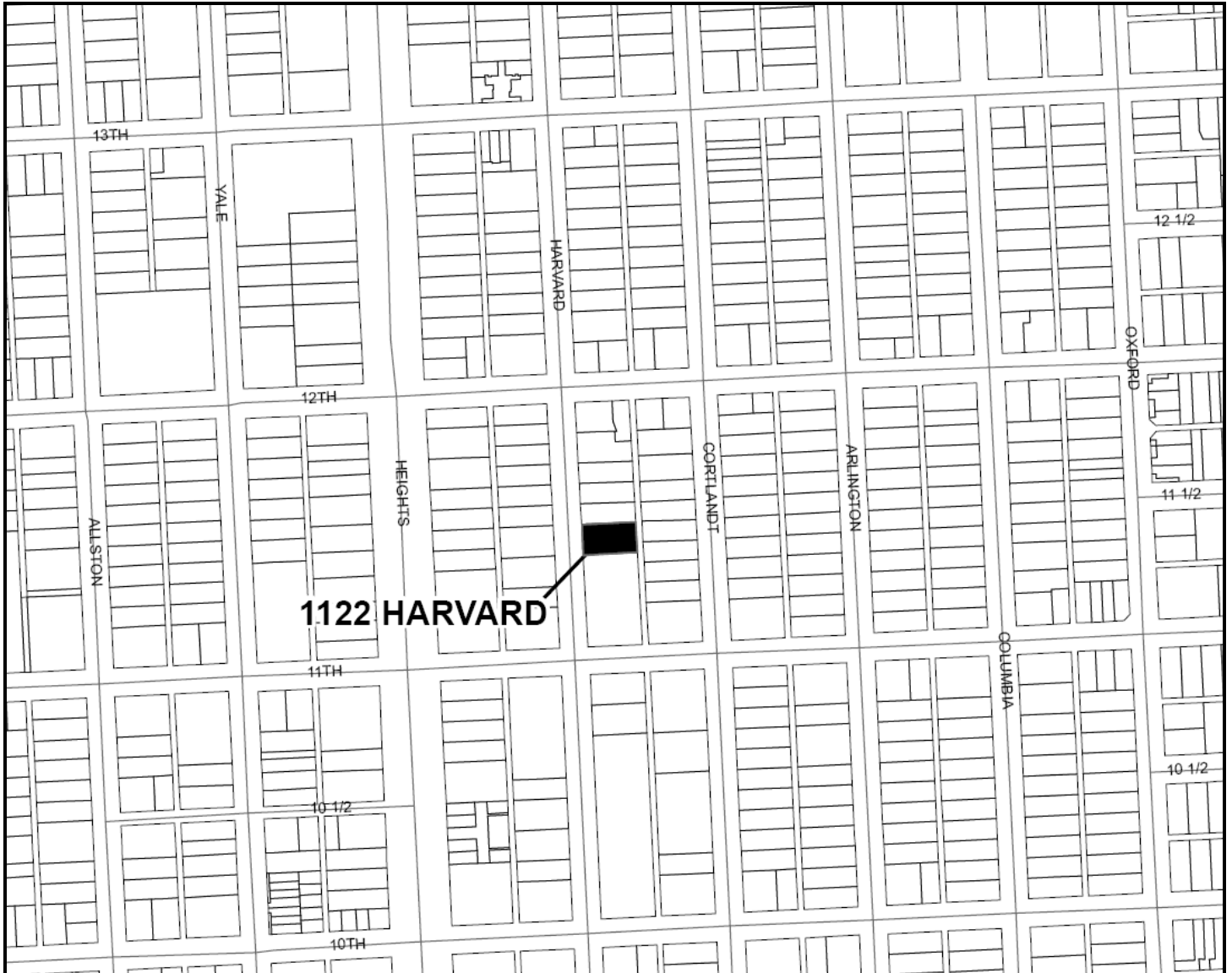
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Marshall W. Kennedy House at 1122 Harvard Street.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
MARSHALL W. KENNEDY HOUSE
1122 HARVARD STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Marshall W. Kennedy House at 1122 Harvard Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Milroy-Muller House

OWNER: Donald L. Hunt

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1602 Harvard Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.n

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L146

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 14 and Tract 15A, Block 116, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Milroy-Muller House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The two-story Milroy-Muller House was built in 1895 in the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival influences, and is one of the oldest in the area. It was the first home of the John Milroy family in the Heights, before they moved to another house at 1102 Heights Blvd. After the Milroys moved, the house was occupied by H. J. Muller and his family. Mrs. Muller was active on the Heights School Board.

The pitched roof has a small dormer and a slightly projecting gable bay, both of which are shingled. There are also shingled gables on the sides of house, scrollwork under the gable eaves, and a three-sided upper bay with three windows. The attached porch wraps around to the side with a shingled projecting gable over the entrance supported by simple, Doric columns. There are double front doors with a transom, and windows with one-over-one lights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

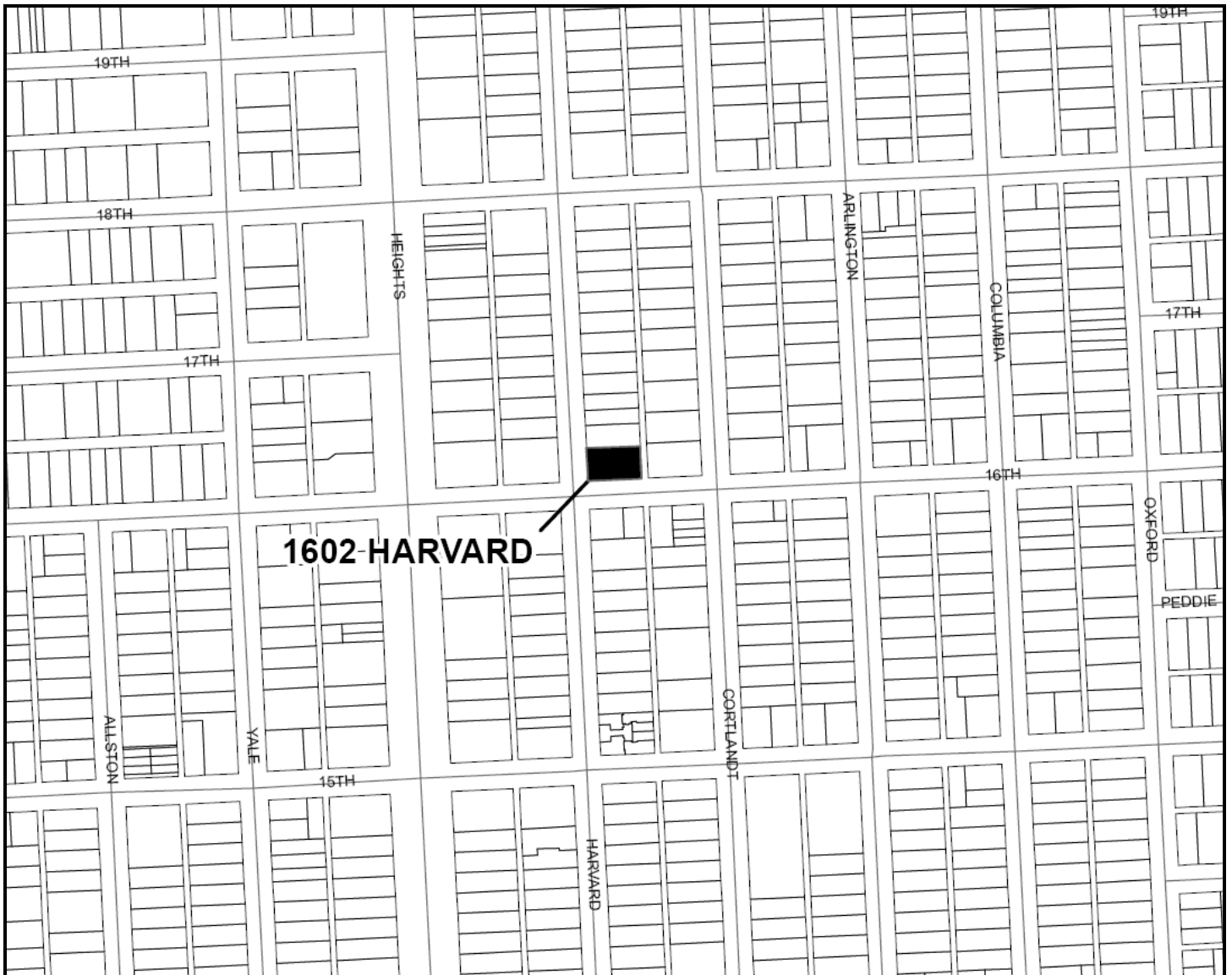
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Milroy-Muller House at 1602 Harvard Street.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
MILROY-MULLER HOUSE
1602 HARVARD STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Milroy-Muller House at 1602 Harvard Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Isbell House

OWNER: Eric & Sandra Orzeck

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 639 Heights Blvd - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.o

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L147

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 3 & 4 and Tract 2A, Block 276, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Isbell House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983. Although the house is of an unusual design for the area, its principal significance is as the home of Robert Isbell, the fourth mayor of the Heights (1913-1914).

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story frame house was constructed circa 1908 in an eclectic design with Bungalow influences. The gabled roof has a high-peaked separate gable on the front with a pair of windows on the second floor of the gable end. An inset porch wraps to the side. There are two single doors with transoms, and a brick chimney. On the second floor is a large finished room originally used for public meetings. An enclosed swimming pool is a more recent addition to the south side of the house.

The house is of an unusual design for the area, but its principal significance is as the home of Robert Isbell, the fourth mayor of the Heights (1913-1914). Isbell was an organizer of the South Texas Oilmen's Association, an officer in the Fidelity Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, and in 1914, he moved to Taft, Texas, as the manager of Taft Industries. His family returned to this house after his death in 1920.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the

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Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		

- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Isbell House at 639 Heights Blvd.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
ISBELL HOUSE
639 HEIGHTS BLVD
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Isbell House at 639 Heights Blvd.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 828 Heights Blvd

OWNER: Robert Deutsch

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 828 Heights Blvd - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.p

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L143

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 22 and Tract 21, Block 247, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 828 Heights Blvd was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story, square, Queen Anne style house was built circa 1906. An attached porch supported by turned posts with flatcut fretwork and balusters wraps to one side. Both the single front door and a single side door have transoms above. The house has two-over-two windows and a hipped roof with several gables. The history of the house is difficult to trace because of confusion in county deed records, but it is a well-preserved example of the relatively simple, large structures built along Heights Boulevard.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners

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have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;

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Planning and Development Department

- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 828 Heights Blvd.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 828 HEIGHTS BLVD
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 828 Heights Blvd.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Webber House

OWNER: Thomas E Jackson III

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1011 Heights Blvd - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.q

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L150

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tracts 7 & 8, Block 216, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, brick house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Webber House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983. The house is unusual in style and material for Heights Boulevard, but its main significance is the builder, Samuel Webber, a brick mason. The use of brick for a Queen Anne residence in Houston was uncommon, and this example remains one of the most substantial turn-of-the century houses of its date and style in the Heights, if not the city.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The two-story brick house was constructed circa 1908 in the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival influences. It features a hipped roof with a gable end bay on one corner and a round tower on another corner of the front façade. There is a porte-cochere on one side. The attached front porch has Doric half columns and is supported by brick piers. The house also has a recessed entrance with a single door, and windows with one-over-one lights.

The house is unusual in style and material for Heights Boulevard, but its main significance is its builder, Samuel H. Webber, a brick mason. Mr. Webber had previously built a house at 407 Heights Blvd. for his family, but in 1907 he purchased this lot and built a larger, finer residence. One of his daughters occupied the house until the late 1970s. Mr. Webber and his houses illustrate the material expressions of mobility on the part of the growing middle-class population of the Heights as the area developed. Mrs. Webber was active in the social life of the Heights, and was a charter member of the Heights Women's Club. The use of brick for a Queen Anne residence in Houston was uncommon, and this example remains one of the most substantial turn-of-the century houses of its date and style in the Heights, if not the city.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

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Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained “small town” with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		

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- ☐ ☒ (3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;
- ☒ ☐ (4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;
- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Webber House at 1011 Heights Blvd.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP

WEBBER HOUSE

1011 HEIGHTS BLVD

NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Webber House at 1011 Heights Blvd.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Milroy House

OWNER: Alan Bies

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1102 Heights Blvd - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.r

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L151

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 13, 14, 15, & 16, Block 200, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-and-a-half-story, frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation – House and Carriage House

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Milroy House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 12, 1980. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983. The home has also been designated as a Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL). This house was the home of John Milroy, who was very active in the development of Houston Heights and served as mayor from 1899 to 1907. This house is one of the best and earliest houses remaining on Heights Boulevard.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The Milroy House is not only a fine example of late-Victorian frame architecture, but is also significant historically as one of the earliest houses in the town of Houston Heights and as the home of one of the men most influential in the development of that area. Built in 1898, the house was home to John Milroy until his death in 1918. Descendants of the Milroy family resided in the house until 1979. It remains the most impressive nineteenth century house on the street, with its original carriage house.

George Franklin Barber was a Knoxville, Tennessee architect, who originally revolutionized the publishing of house plans and distributing them through catalogues nationally. Barber actually gave individuals the ability to have a house designed by an architect without the cost of hiring one (in most cases and in many parts of the country, there were no architects to hire even if desired). In fact Barber did not just sell his house plans “as is” but encouraged his clients to make suggestions, for their particular lot or needs, which he would incorporate into the plans they chose. All materials, including intricate millwork, could be ordered from the company and shipped via railroad. In fact, the Omaha and South Texas Land Company used Barber’s plans initially from 1892-1896 to build 17 houses in Houston Heights, of which only a few survive today, including 1102 Heights Boulevard, and its carriage house, and 1802 Harvard Street (City of Houston Landmark; N.R. and RTHL).

John Milroy was very active civically and socially in the development of Houston Heights, and served as mayor from 1899 till 1907. Milroy bought his first land from the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1894, thus becoming one of the first five citizens involved in the development of the new municipality known as Houston Heights. He was manager of the company’s Houston Heights Office during the booming years of Heights development until 1917. His expertise in real estate was one of the most important reasons for the successful and rapid growth of the Heights outward from its initial emphasis along Heights Blvd, which also carried a rail line to the suburb.

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The house stands on a prominent corner lot at the intersection of 11th St and Heights Blvd. It was often used in promotional information as an example of the fine houses being built in Houston Heights at the turn of the century. The two-and-a-half-story, clapboard house with contrasting trim displays some characteristics of the Stick style. It has a varying roofline with several small projecting gables and bays and a small tower in the front. The upper gables are ornamented with fish-scale shingles. Awnings supported by flat-cut brackets with the same type of shingle shield several of the windows. A porch across the front of the house and extending along each side is decorated with turned posts and balusters. The side and front steps also have turned balusters. A transom including a floral design combining stained, etched, leaded, and beveled glass is over the double front doors; this design is repeated in the half-length panes of these doors and in the transom of the single side door.

Behind the primary structure, and fronting on 11th Street, stands a one-and-a-half-story carriage house complementary in style to the larger house and probably built at the same time. It is wood frame with two sets of double, swinging garage doors. The roof is four intersecting, shingled gables.

The fine details and craftsmanship of the Milroy House well reflect the building styles of the late-Victorian era. As one of the few residences of this type and size remaining in Houston Heights, it illustrates not only the architecture of that period, but also the social habits of the family that occupied it. An especially interesting feature of the house is the large number of hidden cubbyholes and storage spaces. These are found in window seats, in steps that lift off to reveal deep openings, and in secret removable panels in the baseboards of the halls. Milroy could have added many of these for security, because several records and ledgers from the Houston Heights Office have been discovered in the spaces. There is also a basement, which is not a common feature in this part of the country.

More importantly, the Milroy House reflects a deliberate approach to town planning. It was built with consideration of the restrictive covenants in the deeds to all the lots on Heights Blvd. These stated that no structure costing less than \$2,500 could be built on the lots, and that a setback of 40 feet was required. For these reasons, most early houses on Heights Boulevard were large and detailed in contrast to many of the simpler styles later displayed on other streets. From the beginning, the small suburb was planned to be a healthy combination of large and small residences working together to form a comfortable, unified neighborhood.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained “small town” with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to

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Planning and Development Department

determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;

- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Milroy House at 1102 Heights Blvd.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
MILROY HOUSE
1102 HEIGHTS BLVD
NOT TO SCALE



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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Milroy House at 1102 Heights Blvd.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Keller House

OWNER: Thomas Hauge

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1448 Heights Blvd - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.s

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L152

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 23 & 24, Block 157, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Keller House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This house was built in 1914 in the Prairie style, and is a good example of the large, but still simple, houses built on the boulevard in that period. The attached porch is decorated with flat balusters and supported by large square brick piers. The porch wraps around the side of the house with a gable over the entrance. Other features of the house are the recessed entry, which has a single door with transom, and one-over-one windows. The lots for this house sold for \$500 each when H. T. Keller, a small businessman, bought them in 1912.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to

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determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner. A sympathetic two-story rear addition has been added to the house.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Keller House at 1448 Heights Blvd.

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SITE LOCATION MAP

KELLER HOUSE

1448 HEIGHTS BLVD

NOT TO SCALE



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Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Keller House at 1448 Heights Blvd.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Oriental Textile Mill

OWNER: Jonathan Grenader

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 2201 Lawrence Street - (aka 611 W. 22nd Street and 629 W. 22nd Street) - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.t

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L153

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 1 through 18 and Lots 31 through 48, Block 53, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a large, brick, industrial structure.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Oriental Textile Mill was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The Oriental Textile Mill was built for A. R. Morey and Company, a mattress manufacturing company, in 1893-94. It was one of the first industrial complexes in Houston Heights, and is the last of those early structures remaining. Best known as the site of the Oriental Textile Mill, the mill even had a complex of small homes, now gone, for many of its workers. The mill employed many residents of the western section of the Heights.

The building is a complex of several large brick buildings connected to each other. The main building is two stories high, with a flat roof, a brick cornice below a parapet, corner brick piers, brick hood molds over paired windows with metal casements, and windows of four-over-four lights on the first floor, six-over-six lights on the second floor.

In addition to the main two-story building is a four-story square brick tower three bays wide with a corbelled top surmounted by a fifth floor faced with ashlar. The top story has two elongated, arched windows under a clock, all within an arched bay extending above a stone cornice. The parapet has a pediment-like peak in its center, and on the summit of the tower is a flagpole. The tower windows are double hung with six-over-six lights. The original main entrance to the mill was probably in the tower, not in a newer side addition.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

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Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained “small town” with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		

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- ☐ ☒ (3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;
- ☒ ☐ (4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;
- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Oriental Textile Mill at 2201 Lawrence Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
ORIENTAL TEXTILE MILL
2201 LAWRENCE STREET
NOT TO SCALE



STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Oriental Textile Mill at 2201 Lawrence Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Otto House

OWNER: Mark Gonzales

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 835 Rutland Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.u

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L155

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 6 and Tract 5, Block 243, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Otto House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This house is a good example of the decorative cottages built during the first phase of development in the Heights from 1893-1900. William A. Otto, a professional carpenter, built the house in 1898. It was common in the Heights for craftsmen to build their own homes.

The house is a Queen Anne one-story frame cottage. It has a hipped roof with a projecting gable over a front bay. The gable is shingled and has a small window. The attached porch is supported by turned posts, and is decorated with flat-cut brackets, square balusters, and sawtooth fretwork between the posts. Stone steps lead to the porch, and the entrance to the house is a single door topped with a transom. The windows are one-over-one, except for two windows in the gable bay that are two-over-two. The house is supported on brick piers.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA		S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Otto House at 835 Rutland Street.

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

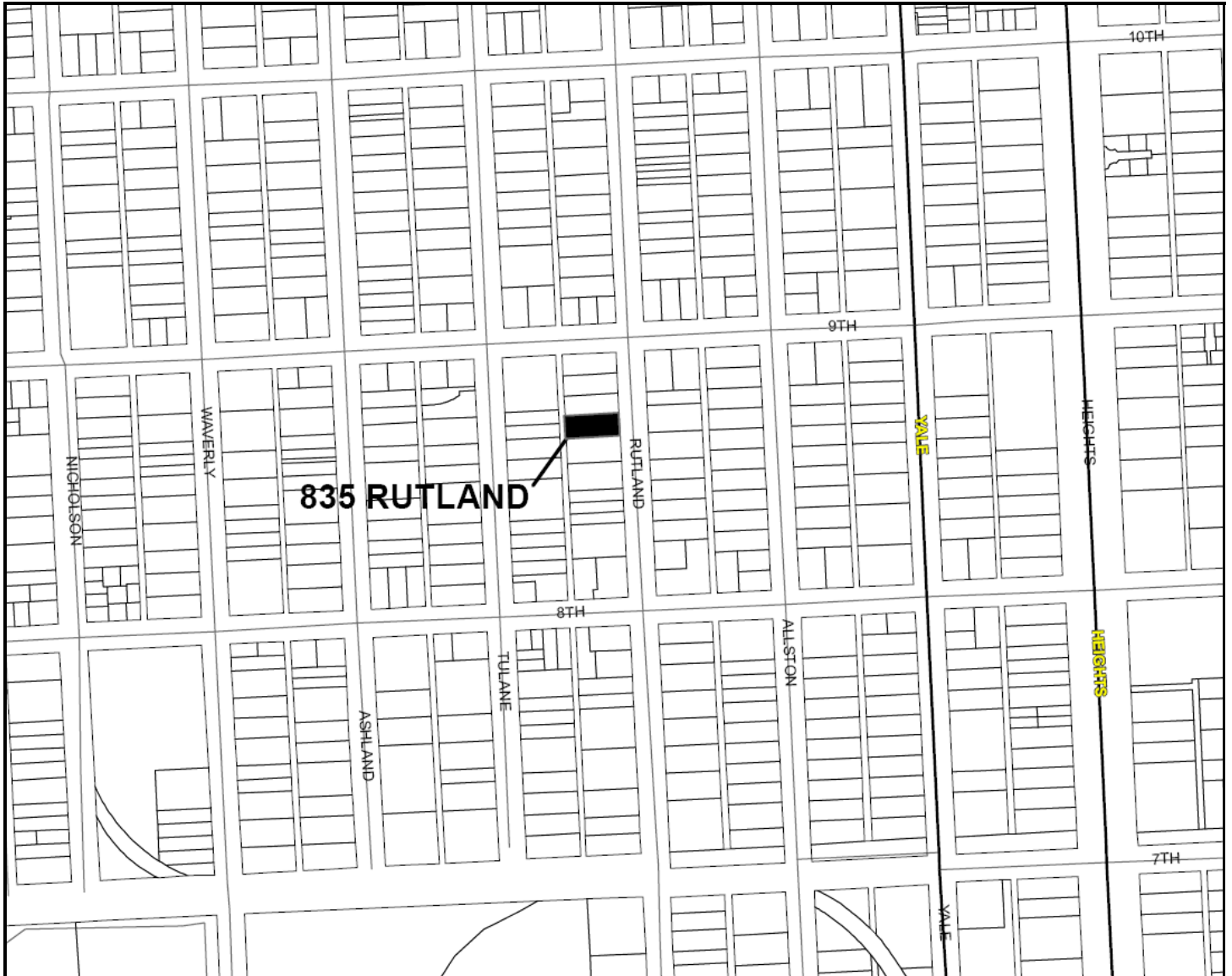
Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP

OTTO HOUSE

835 RUTLAND STREET

NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Otto House at 835 Rutland Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Ezzell House

OWNER: Christopher Helman and Deborah Spence

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1236 Rutland Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.v

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L156

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lot 33 and Tract 32, Block 184, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Ezzell House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story frame house was built in 1907 in the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival influences. The roof has intersecting gables, with undecorated gable ends. An attached two-story gallery wraps to one side of the house. The gallery is supported by square, wooden posts, and is decorated with plain square balusters on the second floor only. The gallery also covers an off-set, three-sided, chamfered bay located under the front gable with three windows on the first floor and one on the second. There is a single front door with transom on the first floor, and a single door without a transom on the second. The house has two-over-two lights in the windows of the front bay, and one-over-one lights throughout the remainder of house.

The original owner, Thomas Ezzell, had a meat market on Washington Street. He bought this property in 1907 for \$525. The house is a good example of the decorative style used for several of the larger homes in the Heights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the

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Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		

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- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

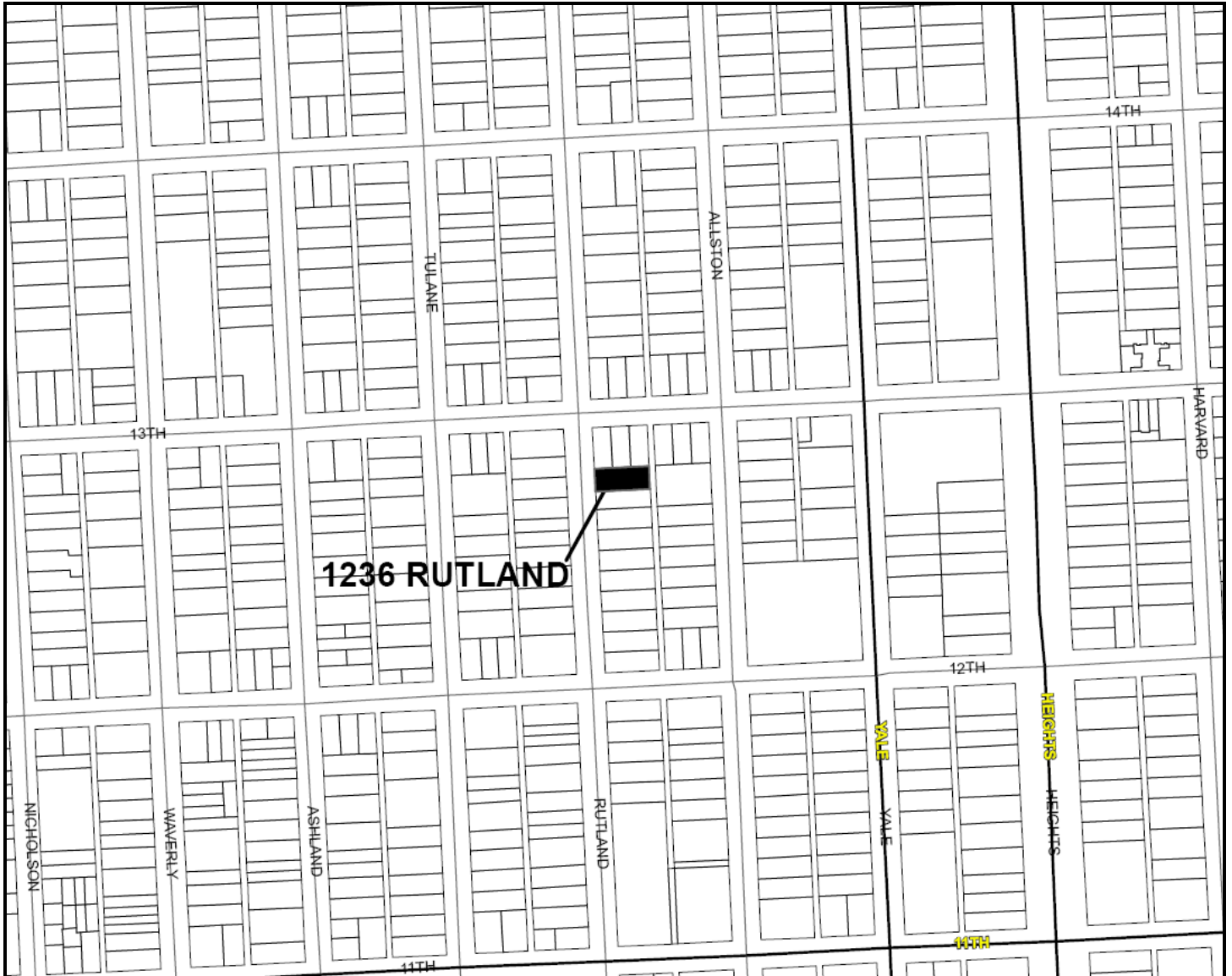
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Ezzell House at 1236 Rutland Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
EZZELL HOUSE
1236 RUTLAND STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Ezzell House at 1236 Rutland Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 1237 Rutland

OWNER: Timothy Daponte

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1237 Rutland Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.w

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L157

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 1 and 2, Block 183, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, square frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 1237 Rutland was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story square frame house was built circa 1911 in the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival and Prairie school influences. It is a good example in this section of the Heights of the large, simple types of houses built during this period. It features an attached double gallery, with the upper level now enclosed. The porch is supported by square, wooden posts. The single front door has a transom overhead; there is also a side door with no transom. The windows have one-over-one lights, and the house rests on brick piers.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to

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determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;

- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

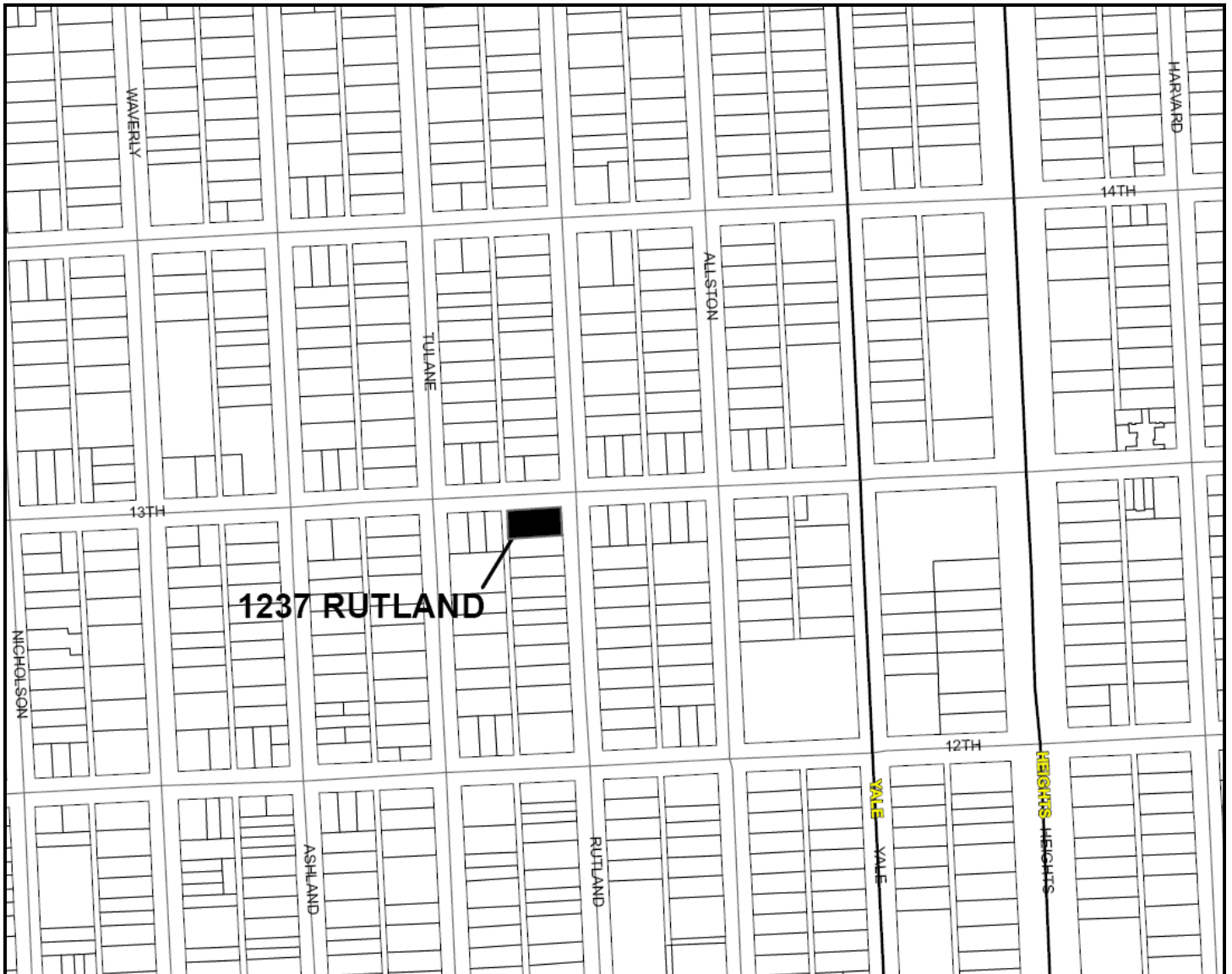
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 1237 Rutland Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 1237 RUTLAND STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 1237 Rutland Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 1537 Tulane Street

OWNER: Stephen Price

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 1537 Tulane Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.x

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L158

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 4 and 5, Block 145, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a square two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 1537 Tulane Street was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This square, two-story frame house, built circa 1909, is an exceptionally sophisticated treatment of the Colonial Revival style. The house has a two-story portico covered by a gable and pediment with a lunate window. The portico has large, fluted columns and a proper entablature. A double gallery, open on the second floor, extends across the front of the house. The gallery has small Doric columns and square balusters on the ground floor, and newels and square balusters on the second level. The entrance is a single front door with sidelights and transom. The house also features windows with one-over-one lights, and an exterior brick chimney. The house was moved from 18th and Ashland, two and-a-half blocks southeast of the present site, to avoid demolition by the telephone company in 1970. The original site is now a parking lot.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;		

- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 1537 Tulane Street.

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

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SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 1537 TULANE STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 1537 Tulane Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 112 W. 4th Street

OWNER: Beryl & Gertrude Young

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 112 W. 4th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.y

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L160

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tracts 25 and 26, Block 313, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 112 W. 4th Street was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story frame house was built circa 1903 in the Queen Anne style. The house has a hipped roof with a projecting shingled front gable. The attached two-story gallery is L-shaped and supported by turned posts. The gallery is ornamented with fanciful flat-cut brackets on the porch posts, and sawtooth fretwork on eaves. The first-level single front door has a transom, although the upper level door does not. The house has windows with two-over-two lights, and there is a lattice under the house.

This house is extremely well-preserved for its location near industry. The design is typical of the early detailed houses built in the neighborhood at the turn of the century, but has gained added prominence over the years because of its degree of preservation and the loss of comparable dwellings in the immediate vicinity.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

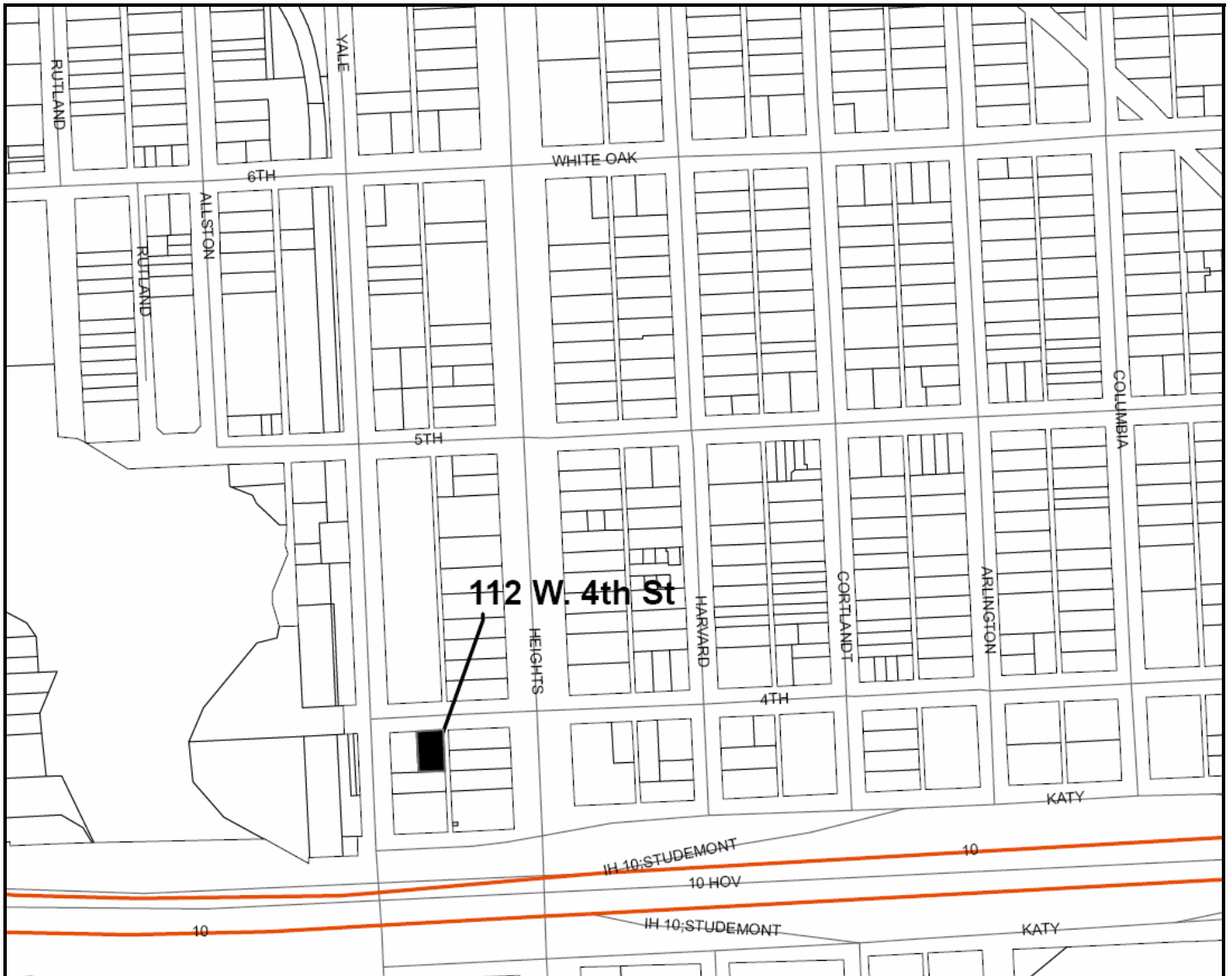
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 112 W. 4th Street.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 112 W. 4TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 112 W. 4th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 122 E. 5th Street

OWNER: Richard and Margaret Ling

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 122 E. 5th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.z

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L161

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tracts 1 and 2, Block 301, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 122 E. 5th Street was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story frame house was built circa 1907, and shows Colonial Revival influences in its styling. The roof has a dormer and a corner gable, which is shingled and has a small window. An attached two-story gallery curves to the side and is enclosed on the upper floor side. Between the Doric columns of the gallery are delicately turned balusters. The entrance to the house is a single door with transom and sidelights. The windows of the house have one-over-one lights, and there is an exterior staircase on the side of the house.

The house is typical in form for that period in the Heights, but it was not common for such a fine house to be placed so that it faced a cross street. Originally this was the home of Paul Roffal, proprietor of the Model Carriage Company. In 1923, it became the residence of Miss Elizabeth Stile, a geologist.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 122 E. 5th Street.

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 122 E. 5TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

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Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 122 E. 5th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 217 E. 5th Street

OWNER: Gregory Wright and Sharon Wallace

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 217 E. 5th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.aa

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L162

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tracts 11A and 12A, Block 289, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame cottage.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 217 E. 5th Street was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This one-story house is a handsomely detailed, well-kept example of the small, early cottages common to the Heights. It was built circa 1904 and features Eastlake detailing. The house has a gable roof with a projecting front gable with decorative shingles at the base of the pediment. An inset porch is supported by turned posts, and has squared fretwork and balusters, and scalloped trim with pendants. The windows are two-over-two lights, with simple, molded architraves. The house has a single front door with a transom above, and is supported on brick piers.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;				

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 217 E. 5th Street.

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 217 E. 5TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 217 E. 5th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 122 E. 5th Street

OWNER: Richard and Margaret Ling

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 122 E. 5th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.z

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L161

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tracts 1 and 2, Block 301, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 122 E. 5th Street was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story frame house was built circa 1907, and shows Colonial Revival influences in its styling. The roof has a dormer and a corner gable, which is shingled and has a small window. An attached two-story gallery curves to the side and is enclosed on the upper floor side. Between the Doric columns of the gallery are delicately turned balusters. The entrance to the house is a single door with transom and sidelights. The windows of the house have one-over-one lights, and there is an exterior staircase on the side of the house.

The house is typical in form for that period in the Heights, but it was not common for such a fine house to be placed so that it faced a cross street. Originally this was the home of Paul Roffal, proprietor of the Model Carriage Company. In 1923, it became the residence of Miss Elizabeth Stile, a geologist.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Burnett House

OWNER: Arlen and Gayle Ferguson

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 219 W. 11th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.cc

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L164

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 13 and 14, Block 202, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame cottage.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Burnett House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 20, 2004. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This one-story Queen Anne style cottage on a raised basement was built circa 1904. It is a well-preserved example of the ornate cottages built quite early in the Houston Heights. The detailing on the house is exceptionally good and is very well kept. The house has remained in the family of the original owner, George Burnett. Mr. Burnett was part-owner of the Ineeda Laundry and Dry Works.

The house sits on a raised basement with a wall of brick panels, or piers, alternating with areas of board-and-batten siding that border the basement windows. An attached porch curves to one side, supported by turned posts with decorative brackets, and has square balusters and saw tooth fretwork with a central pendant between the posts. The hipped roof has lateral and front gables, with a fan-shaped window in the front gable end. The chamfered front bay has a central window with one-over-one lights and a transom with tracery and colored leaded glass. The other windows have two-over-two lights. The bay windows are also shuttered.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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Planning and Development Department

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;		

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Planning and Development Department

- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Burnett House at 219 W. 11th Street.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
BURNETT HOUSE
219 W. 11TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Burnett House at 219 W. 11th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Countryman House

OWNER: John and Catherine Harrison

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 402 E. 9th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.bb

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L163

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 23 and 24, Block 250, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, raised frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Countryman House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This one-story raised frame cottage in the Queen Anne style was built circa 1908. The house sits on extremely high brick piers with latticework between them. This is a fine example of a well-kept raised cottage, which are not particularly common in the Heights. The house was built for Ransom Vick, but was occupied by the Countryman family for many years after 1915. The house has a pitched roof with a projecting front gable end bay, with a window in the gable. The attached porch is supported by Doric columns and has square balusters. The house has a single front door with a transom and windows with one-over-one lights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to

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Planning and Development Department

determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA		S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;			
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- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Countryman House at 402 E. 9th Street.

CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
COUNTRYMAN HOUSE
402 E. 9TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Countryman House at 402 E. 9th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Burnett House

OWNER: Arlen and Gayle Ferguson

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 219 W. 11th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.cc

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L164

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 13 and 14, Block 202, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame cottage.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Burnett House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 20, 2004. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This one-story Queen Anne style cottage on a raised basement was built circa 1904. It is a well-preserved example of the ornate cottages built quite early in the Houston Heights. The detailing on the house is exceptionally good and is very well kept. The house has remained in the family of the original owner, George Burnett. Mr. Burnett was part-owner of the Ineeda Laundry and Dry Works.

The house sits on a raised basement with a wall of brick panels, or piers, alternating with areas of board-and-batten siding that border the basement windows. An attached porch curves to one side, supported by turned posts with decorative brackets, and has square balusters and saw tooth fretwork with a central pendant between the posts. The hipped roof has lateral and front gables, with a fan-shaped window in the front gable end. The chamfered front bay has a central window with one-over-one lights and a transom with tracery and colored leaded glass. The other windows have two-over-two lights. The bay windows are also shuttered.

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Planning and Development Department

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;		

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Burnett House at 219 W. 11th Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
BURNETT HOUSE
219 W. 11TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Burnett House at 219 W. 11th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: House at 402 E. 11th Street
OWNER: Howard Management Services, Inc
APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission
LOCATION: 402 E. 11th Street - Houston Heights MRA
HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.dd
P.C.MEETING DATE:
HPO FILE NO.: 06L132
DATE ACCEPTED: N/A
HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tracts 23A and 24A, Block 220, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The House at 402 E. 11th Street was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story square, frame house was built in 1913 in the Colonial Revival style. It is a good example of the small-scale speculation that occurred in the Heights, after the initial grand-scale efforts of O. M. Carter, who developed Houston Heights. From the deeds it seems that G. A. Bunting, a carpenter, assisted the builder, Aristide Etie, in constructing the house, bought it for a reasonable amount, and then more than doubled his price in a few months.

The house has a hipped roof and a central dormer on the front façade. Paired, square wooden pillars on brick pedestals with stone trim support the attached first floor porch. Between the pillars are flat balusters. The flat-roofed portico above has no balustrade, only full length, square, wooden pillars connected by latticework. On both the porch and upper deck are single doors with transoms. The house also features windows with two-over-two lights and shutters, and has an interior brick chimney.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained “small town” with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;		

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the House at 402 E. 11th Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
HOUSE AT 402 E. 11TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the House at 402 E. 11th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Gerloff House

OWNER: M. D. and Beth Beck

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 221 E. 12th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.ee

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L133

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tracts 11 and 12, Block 188, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-and-a-half-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Gerloff House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 17, 1990. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The Gerloff House is a unique example in Houston Heights of a one-and-a-half-story closed gable suburban cottage with bungalow influence. It was built in 1912, and enlarged in 1922. The home follows a modified L-shaped floor plan, and rests on a pier and beam foundation. The original hipped roof was altered to a gabled roof with triple one-over-one windows in the gable ends in 1922, along with gabled dormers on the east and west elevations. Three box columns with square wood balusters support the inset porch at the southeast corner of the house. The single door entrance opens onto the porch. Single wood one-over-one windows are placed at intervals on the porch, and two one-over-one windows are symmetrically placed to the left of the porch on the front elevation.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had

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previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;				

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Gerloff House at 221 E. 12th Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP

GERLOFF HOUSE

221 E. 12TH STREET

NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Gerloff House at 221 E. 12th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Gillette House

OWNER: Corum Properties Ltd

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 301/303 E. 15th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II. ff

P.C. MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L148

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Tracts 13 and 14, Block 138, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Gillette House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 14, 1984. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This one-story frame cottage was built in 1904 in the Queen Ann style. It is a good example of the simple cottages built in the early years of the Heights for the rising middle-class population, although the configuration of the house is unusual, with a side ell either original or added at a very early date. The owner of the house was an attorney, James Gillette. The hipped roof has a projecting gable end on the front with a window. On the east side of the house is a recessed extension. An attached front porch with turned posts and flat balusters wraps about the projecting bay to extend to the end of the east wing. The house has two single doors onto the porch and windows with one-over-one lights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the

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designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;		

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Gillette House at 301/303 E. 15th Street.

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Archaeological & Historical Commission

Planning and Development Department

SITE LOCATION MAP
GILLETTE HOUSE
301/303 E. 15TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



CITY OF HOUSTON

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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Gillette House at 301/303 E. 15th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Hartley House

OWNER: Gary and Elizabeth Butler

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 315 W. 17th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.gg

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L169

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 41, 42, 43, and 44, Block 120, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-and-a-half-story frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Hartley House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style house was built circa 1909 and is one of the most charming houses in the neighborhood. It is shown in a 1912 promotional book for the Heights, where it is listed as the home of J. W. Hartley, and presented as an example of a comfortable residence in the neighborhood. The hipped roof has a central gabled dormer and a gable bay on the rear side. The dormer is shingled and has three windows with tracery, the center one higher than the others. The house has an attached front porch supported by Doric columns with square balusters, a portion of which has been enclosed. The front door has a simple transom and sidelights with tracery, and is flanked by sets of three large windows with ornate tracery. The remaining windows are one-over-one. Brick piers with some latticework remaining between them support the house, which also has an interior corbelled brick chimney.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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Planning and Development Department

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;		

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- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Hartley House at 315 W. 17th Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
HARTLEY HOUSE
315 W. 17TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Hartley House at 315 W. 17th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: Ward House

OWNER: Butler RLT Trust C

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 323 W. 17th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.hh

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L154

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 38, 39, and 40, Block 120, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a two-story, square, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Ward House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1983. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

This two-story, square frame house with a hipped roof was constructed circa 1910 in the Colonial Revival style. The earliest owner of residence was William H. Ward, an attorney. The house is significant because of its styling and details, and is a good example of a house type built for the upper middle class, professional residents of the Heights during its developmental years.

The house has a two-floor front portico supported by two large Doric columns, with a proper entablature and pediment on top. The portico overhangs a two-story gallery, which is uncovered on its second level. The second level of the gallery has simple square balusters. The house's single front entry door has beveled, leaded glass sidelights and transom. Some of the front windows bordering the portico have tracery above a single light; other windows have one-over-one lights.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

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At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond ONLY if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner. A secondary entry door was added to the right of the original, main entry door when the home was used, in earlier days, as an apartment house. Also installed in years past over the original wood, clapboard siding was asbestos siding, which can easily be reversed.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;		

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- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the Ward House at 323 W. 17th Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP

WARD HOUSE

323 W. 17TH STREET

NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the Ward House at 323 W. 17th Street.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

LANDMARK/SITE NAME: David A. Carden House

OWNER: Angela and Larry Nix

APPLICANT: Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

LOCATION: 718 W. 17th Street - Houston Heights MRA

HEARING NOTICE: Jul-21-2006

AGENDA ITEM: II.ii

P.C.MEETING DATE:

HPO FILE NO.: 06L159

DATE ACCEPTED: N/A

HAHC HEARING DATE: 09-21-06

SITE INFORMATION

Lots 8 and 9, Block 127, Houston Heights Subdivision, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas. The building on the site is a one-and-a-half story, wood frame house.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The David A. Carden House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 17, 1990. It is included within the boundaries of Houston Heights, which was designated as a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) by the National Register Program on June 22, 1983.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

The Carden House is a Craftsman-style bungalow built circa 1918. The house is one-and-a-half stories with a rectangular floor plan. It sits on a pier and beam foundation, with piers of cast concrete blocks with a split-faced quarry look. The hipped roof has large hipped dormers, each containing paired windows, on all four slopes of the roof in a cross pattern, and wide eaves with exposed rafters.

Across the front of the house is a full-length one-story inset porch supported by tapered box columns resting on stuccoed piers, and decorated with a turned-wood balustrade and spindled frieze. The single door entrance on the left side of the porch is flanked by a single window on the left and paired windows on the right. In 1990, the front door was replaced with a modern paneled unit. The house has one-over-one wood frame windows.

The David A. Carden House is an excellent and unique example of an owner-built bungalow in the Houston Heights. Although following certain traditional bungalow patterns, such as the hipped roof, dormers, and wide eaves, Mr. Carden borrowed an element from the Victorian styles: the spindled frieze along the perimeter of the porch. Echoing this element are the turned-wood balusters. Both assist in making this house a unique statement of owner/builder individuality in the area.

Houston Heights was designated a MRA because it was at one time an independent municipality. Within its original boundaries are numerous historic buildings, many of which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Houston Heights was developed by the Omaha and South Texas Land Company in 1891. It was incorporated as a city in 1896, and at that time, was the earliest and largest totally planned community in Texas. It flourished as a distinct municipality until the residents voted to be annexed by the City of Houston in 1918.

Today, the area still maintains the feeling of a distinctive, self-contained "small town" with its predominantly small 19th-century, one-story and two-story Victorian-era homes, and numerous early 20th-century bungalow style buildings. It also boasts a thriving business district on 19th Street (now predominantly antique shops and

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restaurants) and a large industrial district west of the business section. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of historic churches, theatres, corner stores, private and public parks, municipal facilities, schools, the Heights Branch Library, and the original Houston Heights City Hall and Fire Station building, both of which have been designated as Landmarks as well as Protected Landmarks of the City of Houston.

At the March 13, 1997 public hearing of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission (HAHC), the HAHC discussed the expiration of the two-year temporary designation of all landmarks that City Council had previously designated when the Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted on March 1, 1995. Since the designation had expired, the HAHC requested that the planning staff contact the owners of these landmarks to determine their interest in the HAHC initiating an application for permanent Landmark designation. Owners have been contacted on four occasions in the past and advised that the HAHC would initiate the designation of their buildings for them. Most recently, a letter from Mayor Bill White was sent certified on July 11, 2006 to each property owner of a National Register designated site in Houston Heights, once again encouraging the property owner to support the HAHC in initiating the designation of their historic building as a Landmark of the City of Houston. The letter asked that the property owner respond **ONLY** if they did not want the HAHC to initiate designation, and included a list of the benefits of designation. On August 24, 2006, the HAHC voted unanimously to initiate the designation of this building as a Landmark of the City of Houston, with the application for designation to be considered at the HAHC meeting on September 21, 2006.

The HAHC had previously instructed the planning staff that if any landmark had been designated by the National Register program (N.R.), as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), a State Archaeological Site (SAL), or a temporary landmark of the City of Houston, then the application would be considered for permanent Landmark designation on that merit alone, because all of the required information has been filed to obtain status. Therefore, regarding the preparation of the application, HAHC agreed to consider the application with minimal information provided to them.

RESTORATION HISTORY/CURRENT CONDITION:

The building has not been altered inappropriately since the National Register designation and is maintained in a historic manner by the current owner.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation of a Landmark.

(a) The HAHC and the commission, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area possesses character, interest or value as a visible reminder of the development, heritage, and cultural and ethnic diversity of the city, state, or nation;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(2) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is the location of a significant local, state or national event;		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(3) Whether the building, structure, object, site or area is identified with a person who, or group or event that, contributed significantly to the cultural or historical development of the city, state, or nation;		

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- ☒ ☐ (4) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or building type important to the city;
- ☒ ☐ (5) Whether the building or structure or the buildings or structures within the area are the best remaining examples of an architectural style or building type in a neighborhood;
- ☐ ☒ (6) Whether the building, structure, object or site or the buildings, structures, objects or sites within the area are identified as the work of a person or group whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
- ☐ ☒ (7) Whether specific evidence exists that unique archaeological resources are present;
- ☐ ☒ (8) Whether the building, structure, object or site has value as a significant element of community sentiment or public pride.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

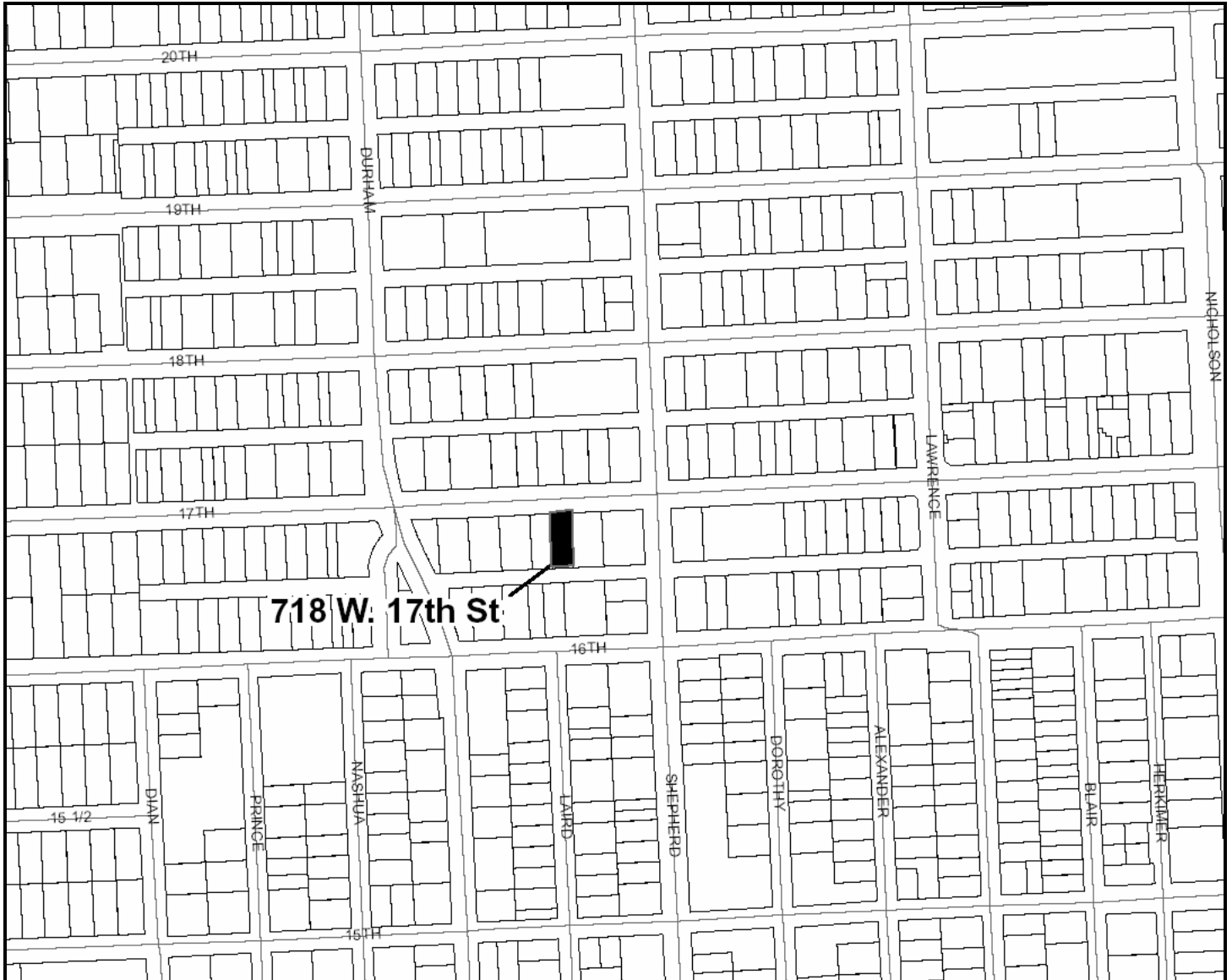
Recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to the Houston Planning Commission the Landmark designation of the David A. Carden House at 718 W. 17th Street.

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SITE LOCATION MAP
DAVID A. CARDEN HOUSE
718 W. 17TH STREET
NOT TO SCALE



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STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recommends that the Houston Planning Commission accepts the recommendation of the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission and recommends to City Council the Landmark designation of the David A. Carden House at 718 W. 17th Street.